MAFAC Resilience Task 6

Examples of Fisheries Management Framework Actions and Emergency Actions that allow a more nimble response to changes in fisheries.
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Introduction to Framework Fisheries Management Plans

Harvest frameworks within fisheries management plans embody dynamic and adaptive management approaches for achieving harvest and fisheries population goals over a protracted period of time (up to ten years). The scope of these plans relate to a defined geographical area or food web (e.g., national, regional, coastal basin, ecosystem, etc.). Incremental decision points (e.g., annual, seasonal) are identified to systematically allocate resources based upon critical data inputs; while, assuring the sustainability of harvested fishery resources, and the protection of sensitive species and their habitats. They proactively integrate provisions of the Nation Environmental Policy Act, Administrative Procedures Act, Endangered Species Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, Magnuson Sustainable Fisheries Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and other laws and regulations pertinent to the scope of a specific framework action. Framework fishery management plans utilize the best available science, best management practices and allow varying levels of flexibility in making tradeoffs within ecosystems. Such tradeoffs can be adjusted based upon climatological trends, population levels, harvest techniques, infrastructure and values of constituents.

The advantages of framework approaches include predictable outcomes based upon agreed upon goals and objectives; a more predictable business model; and, the ability to adjust to climatological variations, population dynamics, technological advances, and consumer demand. Since critical decisions are based upon goals and priorities established within a framework management plan over a protracted period of time, the overall administrative burdens are usually reduced substantially.

Examples of Framework Actions in FMPs

Summary of Framework Actions

Region	Year	Title	Purpose
GMFMC	2015	Gulf of Mexico Reef Fish Framework Action 2015 to Withhold a Percentage of the Commercial Quota Pending Approval of Amendment	Withhold 4.9% of commercial red snapper quota pending approval of Amendment 28, which reallocates this quota to recreational sector. This was a one-time framework action, not a framework designed to be used over a period of time.
GMFMC		Gulf of Mexico Shrimp Amendment 14 Framework Action to Reduce Red Snapper Bycatch	Closes an area of high interaction with juvenile red snapper to shrimp bottom trawling when a specified level of shrimp effort is reached.

NPFMC		North Pacific Groundfish Gulf of Alaska Management Plan Framework Action 3.8.2 Flexible Management Authority 3.8.2.1 Inseason Adjustments	Respond to new information and data relating to stock status which warrant inseason adjustments to a fishery.
NPFMC		North Pacific Framework Action Automatic Reallocations for Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands	FMP includes pre-arranged "if/then" allocations for yellowfin sole between two sectors depending on the total allowable catch (TAC).
MSFMC		Mid-Atlantic Bluefish	If the recreational sector is not projected to land its harvest limit for the upcoming year, then the commercial catch limit may be increased for that year as long as the combination of the projected recreational landings and the commercial quota does not exceed the total allowable landings
HMS		Final Consolidated Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fishery Management Plan *In-Season Management for Bluefin Tuna*	Consolidate and refine the criteria that NMFS must consider prior to conducting any inseason, and some annual, actions
USFWS		Migratory Bird Management Framework	Adaptive resource management for regulating duck harvests in the United States.

Additional Details on Framework Actions

Gulf of Mexico Reef Fish Framework Action 2015 to Withhold a Percentage of the Commercial Quota Pending Approval of Amendment

This was a one-time action, not a framework to guide harvest adjustments over a period of time. In August 2015, the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (Council) approved modifications to the commercial and recreational sector allocations for red snapper in Amendment 28 to the Fishery Management Plan for Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico (FMP) (GMFMC 2015). The timeline for Amendment 28 does not allow NMFS to implement the proposed redistribution of red snapper commercial quota until after the annual distribution of allocation to the Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) shareholders on January 1, 2016. This framework action will provide the Regional Administrator the authority to withhold 4.9 percent of the 2016 red snapper commercial quota (352,000 pounds whole weight) in anticipation of the implementation of Amendment 28. If Amendment 28 is disapproved by the Secretary of Commerce, the 4.9 percent of the commercial quota that was withheld would be distributed to the IFQ shareholders

Gulf of Mexico Shrimp Amendment 14 Framework Action to Reduce Red Snapper Bycatch

- Established a target reduction of red snapper shrimp trawl bycatch mortality on red snapper 74 percent less than the average of benchmark years of 2001-2003 with a reduction in this target to 60 percent on or before 2032;

- Established if necessary a seasonal closure beginning on the same start date as the closure of the EEZ off Texas in the 10 to 30-fathom zone of selected areas within statistical subzones 10-21 in the Gulf of Mexico. The need for the closure and its extent and duration will be determined based on the annual evaluation of the level of shrimp effort and associated red snapper mortality. Any closure would be implemented in accordance with the framework outlined in Action 8 taking into consideration the mortality reductions associated with improved BRDs and other gear improvements; and
- Established a framework procedure to adjust the effort target and closed season for the shrimp fishery in the Gulf of Mexico within the scope of the preferred alternatives identified in Actions 6 and 7. The Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) will conduct an annual assessment of the previous year's shrimp effort from the 10 to 30- fathom area in the Gulf (Statistical Subzones 10-21) and determine the area and duration of a closure and report this to the Regional Administrator for administrative action.

North Pacific Groundfish Gulf of Alaska Management Plan Framework Action 3.8.2 Flexible Management Authority 3.8.2.1 Inseason Adjustments

Harvest levels for each groundfish species or species group that are set by the Council for a new fishing year are based on the best biological, ecological, and socioeconomic information available. The Council finds, however, that new information and data relating to stock status may become available to the Regional Administrator and/or the Council during the course of a fishing year which warrant inseason adjustments to a fishery.

Such changes in stock status might not have been anticipated or were not sufficiently understood at the time harvest levels were being set. Such changes may become known from events within the fishery as it proceeds, or they may become known from analysis of scientific survey data. Certain changes warrant swift action by the Regional Administrator to protect the resource from biological harm by instituting gear modifications or adjustments through closures or restrictions. Other changes warrant action to provide greater fishing opportunities for the industry by instituting time/area adjustments through openings or extension of a season beyond a scheduled closure.

The need for inseason action may be related to several circumstances. For instance, certain target or bycatch species may have decreased in abundance. When new information indicates that a species has decreased in abundance, allowing a fishery to continue to a harvest level now known to be too high could increase the risk of overfishing that species. Conservation measures limited to establishing prohibited species catch limits for such prohibited species may be necessary during the course of the fishery to prevent jeopardizing the well-being of prohibited species stocks.

Similarly, current information may indicate that a prohibited species is more abundant than was anticipated when limits were set. Closing a fishery on the basis of the preseason PSC limit that is proven to be too low would impose unnecessary costs on the fishery. Increasing the PSC limits may be appropriate if such additional mortality inflicted on the prohibited species of concern would not impose detrimental effects on the stock or unreasonable costs on a fishery that utilize the prohibited species. However, adjustments to TAC or PSC limits that are not initially specified on the basis of biological stock status is not appropriate.

The Council finds that inseason adjustments are accomplished most effectively by management personnel who are monitoring the fishery and communicating with those in the fishing industry who would be directly affected by such adjustments. Therefore, the Council authorizes the Secretary, by means of his or her delegation to the Regional Administrator of NMFS, to make inseason adjustments to conserve fishery resources on the basis of all relevant information. Using all available information, he or she may extend,

open, or close fisheries in all or part of a regulatory area, or restrict the use of any type of fishing gear as a means of conserving the resource. He or she may also change any previously specified TAC or PSC limit if such are proven to be incorrectly specified on the basis of the best available scientific information or biological stock status. Such inseason adjustments must be necessary to prevent one of the following occurrences:

a. the overfishing of any species or stock of fish, including those for which PSC limits have been set; and/or
b. the harvest of a TAC for any groundfish, the taking of a PSC limit for any prohibited species, or the closure of any fishery based on a TAC or PSC limit that, on the basis of currently available information, is found by the Secretary to be incorrectly specified.

The types of information that the Regional Administrator must consider in determining whether conditions exist that require an inseason adjustment or action are described as follows, although he or she is not precluded from using information not described but determined to be relevant to the issue:

1. the effect of overall fishing effort within an area;
2. catch per unit of effort and rate of harvest;
3. relative abundance of stocks within an area;
4. the condition of a stock in all or part of a regulatory area; and
5. any other factor relevant to the conservation and management of groundfish species or any incidentally-caught species that are designated as a prohibited species or for which a PSC limit has been specified.

The Regional Administrator is constrained, however, in his or her choice of management responses to prevent potential overfishing by having to first consider the least restrictive adjustments to conserve the resource. The order in which the Regional Administrator must consider inseason adjustments to prevent overfishing are specified as: 1) any gear modification that would protect the species in need of conservation protection, but that would still allow fisheries to continue for other species; 2) a time/area closure that would allow fisheries for other species to continue in non-critical areas and time periods; and 3) total closure of the management area and season.

The procedure that the Secretary must follow requires that the Secretary publish a notice of proposed adjustments in the *Federal Register* before they are made final, unless the Secretary finds for good cause that such notice is impracticable or contrary to the public interest. If the Secretary determines that the prior comment period should be waived, he or she is still required to request comments for 15 days after the notice is made effective, and respond to any comments by publishing in the *Federal Register* either notice of continued effectiveness or a notice modifying or rescinding the adjustment.

To effectively manage each groundfish resource throughout its range, the Regional Administrator must coordinate inseason adjustments, when appropriate, with the State of Alaska to assure uniformity of management in both State and Federal waters.

Any inseason time/area adjustments made by the Regional Administrator will be carried out within the authority of this FMP. Such action is not considered to constitute an emergency that would warrant a plan amendment within the scope of section 305(e) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. Any adjustments will be made by the Regional Administrator by such procedures provided under existing law. Any inseason adjustments that are beyond the scope of the above authority will be accomplished by emergency regulations as provided for under section 305(e) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

The Inseason Management Branch of the Alaska Region of the NMFS prepares the proposed and final harvest specification documents. The branch supports the Regional Administrator in the day-to-day operations of the fisheries using the harvest specifications and current regulations. The Data Quality and Catch Accounting Branch compiles catch and production data from at-sea catcher/processor vessels, *motherships, shore plants, and groundfish observers, which is used by the Inseason Management Branch to monitor the catch and allocations.* The Inseason Management Branch announces openings and closures using Information Bulletins and publications in the *Federal Register*. Processors, vessel operators, and other businesses servicing the fishing industry, and the media, are quickly notified by email of any actions through Information Bulletins posted on the Alaska Region web site.

North Pacific Framework Action Automatic Reallocations for Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands
The Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands FMP includes pre-arranged "if/then" allocations for yellowfin sole between two sectors depending on the total allowable catch (TAC). If the TAC for the two sectors is greater than 125,000 metric tons (mt), then the first sector is allocated 60 percent; if the TAC for the two sectors is less than 125,000 mt, then the first sector receives an increasing apportionment.[1]

Mid-Atlantic Bluefish
The Mid-Atlantic bluefish FMP provides an example of a mechanism that incorporates more discretion than the example provided above. The Mid-Atlantic bluefish allocation is currently set as 83% recreational and 17% commercial.[2] However, the FMP states that if the recreational sector is not projected to land its harvest limit for the upcoming year, then the commercial catch limit may be increased for that year as long as the combination of the projected recreational landings and the commercial quota does not exceed the total allowable landings."

Final Consolidated Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fishery Management Plan
In-Season Management for Bluefin Tuna
Revise and consolidate criteria considered prior to performing inseason and certain annual BFT management actions – Preferred Alternative
This alternative would revise and consolidate the sets of criteria that NMFS considers for any and all inseason management actions, as well as certain annual management actions, including, but not limited to adjustments in daily retention limits, annual quota adjustments to/from the Reserve, inseason quota transfers, fishery closures, and interim fishery closure/reopenings. This alternative would enhance the flexibility and consistency regarding the determination criteria analyzed prior to conducting inseason management actions and/or some annual management actions as discussed in the previous alternatives. The criteria listed below are in no particular order of importance and in some circumstances not all criteria would be relevant in the decision making process.
This alternative would also move the determination criteria from § 635.27(a)(7) into a stand-alone section. Thus, this alternative would implement the following consolidated criteria:

(A) The usefulness of information obtained from catches in the particular category for biological sampling and monitoring of the status of the stock;

(B) The catches of the particular category quota, and/or subquota, to date and the likelihood of closure of that segment of the fishery if no interim closure or quota allocation is made;

(C) The projected ability of the vessels fishing under the particular category quota and/or subcategory quota to harvest the remaining and/or additional amount of BFT before the end of the fishing year;

(D) The estimated amounts by which quotas for other gear categories of the fishery might be exceeded;

[1] Northern Economics, Inc. *Five-Year Review of the Effects of Amendment 80 to the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Groundfish Fishery Management Plan.* Prepared for North Pacific Fishery Management Council. April 2014.
[2] Amendment 1 to the FMP for the Atlantic Bluefish Fishery, 65 FR 45844 (January 26, 2000).

(E) Effects of the action on BFT rebuilding and overfishing;
(F) Effects of the action on accomplishing the objectives of the consolidated HMS FMP;
(G) Review of variations in seasonal distribution, abundance, or migration patterns of BFT;
(H) Effects of catch rates in one area, precluding participants in another area from having a reasonable opportunity to harvest a portion of the category quota; and
(I) Review of dealer reports, daily landing trends, and/or availability of the species on the fishing grounds.

This alternative would maintain and implement regulations to close a domestic quota category, other than the Purse seine category quota due to the IFQ nature of this category, based on when that quota is reached, or is projected to be reached. The closure would be effective for the remainder of the fishing year or for a specified period as indicated in the closure notice published as an inseason action in the final rule section of the Federal Register.

Management Program Structure: Bluefin Tuna Quota Management

Another preferred alternative would consolidate and refine the criteria that NMFS must consider prior to conducting any inseason, and some annual, actions. This preferred alternative would assist in meeting the Consolidated HMS FMP's objectives in a consistent manner, providing reasonable fishing opportunities, increasing the transparency in the decision making process, and balancing the resource's needs with users' needs.

11.2 Ongoing Management and the Procedure for Adjusting Management Measures

The 1999 FMP, Amendment 1 to the 1999 FMP, and Amendment 1 to the Billfish FMP outlined the process for amending or modifying regulations via regulatory framework adjustment or FMP amendment. The actions that can be done via framework adjustment are also listed in 50 CFR part 635.34, and currently the list includes: *f*

- actions to implement ICCAT recommendations, as appropriate; *f*
- domestic quotas; *f*
- Atlantic tunas Purse Seine category cap on BFT quota;
- commercial retention limits; *f* recreational retention limits; *f*
- maximum sustainable yield or optimum yield levels based on the latest stock assessment or updates in the SAFE report; *f*
- species size limits; *f*
- permitting and reporting requirements; *f*
- monitoring and tracking programs (e.g., landing tag); *f*
- composition of the species groups; *f*
- fishing year or season; *f*
- time/area restrictions; *f*
- target catch requirements; *f*
- gear prohibitions, modifications, or use restrictions; *f*
- effort restrictions; *f*
- essential fish habitat; *f*
- any shark species management group based on additions to or removals from the prohibited species list; *f*
- classification system within shark species groups; *f*

- shark management regions and the regional quotas; and, ƒ
- quota allocations between shark fishing seasons.

Additions to the list as a result of this Final Consolidated HMS FMP would include: ƒ
- changes to the Atlantic blue and white marlin annual landings limit; ƒ
- additions, changes, or modifications to time/area closures; and ƒ
- workshop requirements.

Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan 2016

10.2 FLEXIBLE INSEASON ACTIONS

Fishery managers must determine that any inseason adjustment in management measures is consistent with escapement goals, conservation of the salmon resource, any federally recognized Indian fishing rights, and the ocean allocation scheme in the Section 5.3. In addition, all inseason adjustments must be based on consideration of the following factors:

- Predicted sizes of salmon runs
- Harvest quotas and hooking mortality limits for the area and total allowable impact limitations if applicable
- Amount of the recreational, commercial, and treaty Indian fishing effort and catch for each species in the area to date
- Estimated average daily catch per fisherman
- Predicted fishing effort for the area to the end of the scheduled season
- Other factors as appropriate (particularly, fisher safety affected by weather or ocean conditions as noted in Amendment 8)

Flexible inseason provisions must take into consideration the factors and criteria listed above and would include, but not be limited to, the following.

1. Modification of quotas and/or fishing seasons would be permitted. Redistribution of quotas between recreational and commercial fisheries would be allowed if the timing and procedure are described in preseason regulations. If total quotas or total impact limitations by fishery are established, subarea quotas north and south of Cape Falcon, Oregon can be redistributed within the same fishery (north or south of Cape Falcon). Other redistributions of quotas would not be authorized. Also allowable would be establishment of, or changes to, hooking mortality and/or total allowable impact limitations during the season. Action based on revision of preseason abundance estimates during the season would be dependent on development of a Council approved methodology for inseason abundance estimation.

2. Modifications in the species that may be caught and landed during specific seasons and the establishment or modification of limited retention regulations would be permitted (e.g., changing from an all-species season to a single-species season, or requiring a certain number of one species to be caught before a certain number of another species can be retained).

3. Changes in the recreational bag limits and recreational fishing days per calendar week would be allowed.

4. Establishment or modification of gear restrictions would be authorized.

5. Modification of boundaries, including landing boundaries, and establishment of closed areas would be permitted.

6. Temporary adjustments for fishery access due to weather, adverse oceanic conditions, or other safety considerations (see Council policy of September 18, 1992 regarding implementation of this action).

The flexibility of these inseason management provisions imposes a responsibility on the Regional Administrator to assure that affected users are adequately informed and have had the opportunity for input into potential inseason management changes.

10.3 PROCEDURES FOR INSEASON ACTIONS

1. Prior to taking any inseason action, the Regional Administrator will consult with the Chairman of the Council and the appropriate State Directors.

2. As the actions are taken by the Secretary, the Regional Administrator will compile, in aggregate form, all data and other information relevant to the action being taken and shall make them available for public review upon request, contact information will be published annually in the Federal Register and announced on the telephone hotline.

3. Inseason management actions taken under both the "fixed" and "flexible" procedures will become effective by announcement in designated information sources (rather than by filing with the Office of the Federal Register [OFR]). Notice of inseason actions will still be filed with the OFR as soon as is practicable.

The following information sources will provide actual notice of inseason management actions to the public: (1) the U.S. Coast Guard "Notice to Mariners" broadcast (announced over Channel 16 VHF-FM and 2182 KHZ); (2) state and federal telephone hotline numbers specified in the annual regulations and (3) filing with the *Federal Register*, email or other electronic forms of notification. Identification of the sources will be incorporated into the preseason regulations with a requirement that interested persons periodically monitor one or more source. In addition, all the normal channels of informing the public of regulatory changes used by the state agencies will be used.

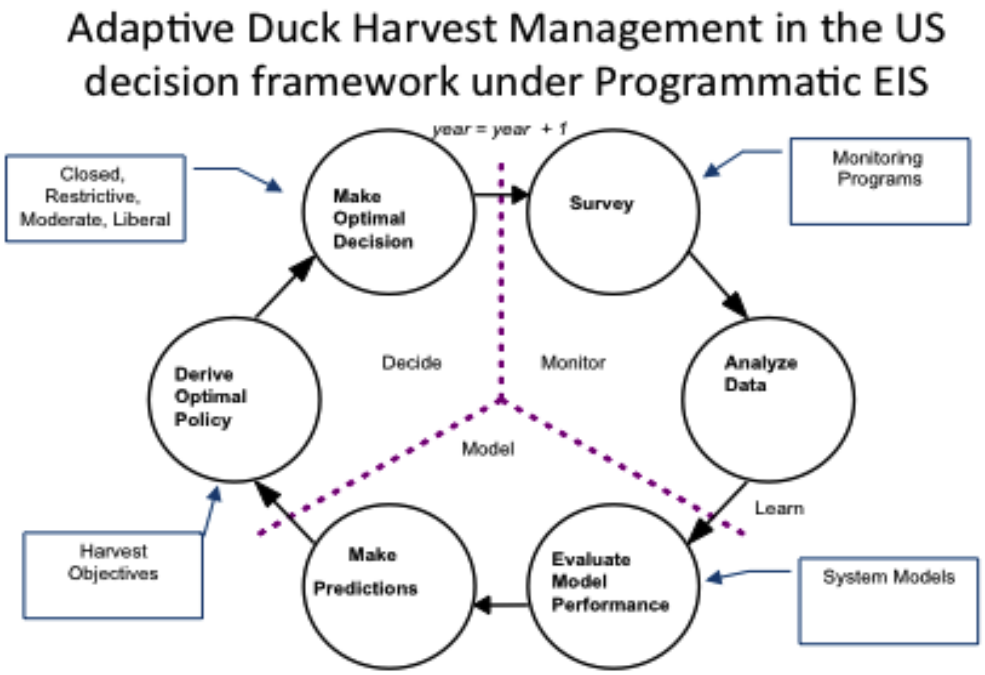
USFWS Migratory Bird Management Framework

There are excellent examples of Framework Actions by other Federal Agencies that employ concepts that may be helpful in improving the management of Fisheries, reducing the administrative burdens of the decision process over a protracted period of time, enhancing collaboration amongst states, Industry, NGO’s, and other stakeholders; and getting the needed research that is critical to the integrity of the decision process. Examples include the Migratory Bird Framework decision process by FWS, National Planning Frameworks, by the Department of Homeland Security,

Migratory Bird Management Framework (US Fish and Wildlife Service)
https://www.fws.gov/birds/management/adaptive-harvest-management.php
In 1995, the USFWS adopted the concept of adaptive resource management for regulating duck harvests in the United States. The adaptive approach explicitly recognizes that the consequences of hunting regulations cannot be predicted with certainty, and provides a framework for making objective decisions in the face of that uncertainty. Inherent in the adaptive approach is an awareness that management performance can be maximized only if regulatory effects can be predicted reliably. Thus, adaptive management relies on an iterative cycle of monitoring, assessment, and decision making to clarify the

relationships among hunting regulations, harvests, and waterfowl abundance (see schematic below and pros and cons).

National Planning Frameworks (Frameworks)



Adaptive Harvest Management

Pros

- Formalized approach to learning about management in the face of uncertainty
- Decisions are optimal relative to objectives and are driven by learning
- Cooperative, adaptive, transparent decision process

Cons

- Rigorous technical requirements with high start-up costs
- Long-term commitment to monitoring and assessment
- Complicated process that is difficult to communicate and maintain

Examples of Emergency Actions

NMFS policy guidelines on the use of emergency rules can be found at this link
http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/op/pds/documents/01/101/01-101-07.pdf

The guidelines address the rationale, criteria, and justifications for emergency actions.

Summary Table of Emergency Actions

Region	Year	Title	Purpose
GMFMC	2010	Temporary Closed Areas Deepwater Horizon Disaster	PuClose contaminated areas to fishing for public safety. Allowed real time modification of closed area boundaries
GMFMC	2009	Temporary Gear Restrictions to Reduce Sea Turtle Interactions with Bottom Longline Gear	Relieve social and economic hardship on fishermen while proposed Amendment 31 was reviewed.
WPFMC	Current	Western Pacific Longline Fishery- Large Vessel Prohibited Area	Reduce the LVPA from 50nm to 12 nm around American Samoa.
NEFMC	2013	Secretarial Emergency Action to Eliminate Monkfish Possession Limits in the Northern Fishery Management Area During Fishing Year 2013	Increase monkfish landings to help mitigate the substantial adverse economic and social impacts associated with substantial reductions to several groundfish ACLs
FEMA	2016	FEMA National Planning Framework	A Framework for each of the five mission areas, Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery.

Details of Emergency Actions

Reef Fish Management Gulf of Mexico Emergency Action 2010 – Temporary Closed Areas Deepwater Horizon Disaster

In response to an uncontrolled oil spill resulting from the explosion on April 20, 2010 and subsequent sinking of the Deepwater Horizon oil rig approximately 36 nautical miles (41 statute miles) off the Louisiana coast, NMFS issued an emergency rule to temporarily close a portion of the Gulf of Mexico exclusive economic zone (EEZ) to all fishing [75 FR 24822]. The initial closed area extended from approximately the mouth of the Mississippi River to south of Pensacola, Florida and covered an area of 6,817 square statute miles. The coordinates of the closed area were subsequently modified periodically in response to changes in the size and location of the area affected by the spill. At its largest size on June 1, 2010, the closed area covered 88,522 square statute miles, or approximately 37 percent of the Gulf of Mexico EEZ. This closure was implemented for public safety.

Emergency Action 2009 – Temporary Gear Restrictions to Reduce Sea Turtle Interactions with Bottom Longline Gear

The rule replaced the 50 fathom boundary emergency rule in order to relieve social and economic hardship on longline fishermen who were prevented from fishing for shallow-water grouper by the emergency rule, and to keep fishing restrictions consistent with the Amendment 31 actions in place while proposed Amendment 31 is reviewed.

Western Pacific Longline Fishery- Large Vessel Prohibited Area

There are several emergency fishery actions introduced by the Western Pacific Fishery Council in the fisheries of its region. The most recent emergency action involved the longline fishery in American Samoa. The Western Pacific Council established a Large Vessel Prohibited Area (50 nm) around the islands of American Samoa in 2006 to preserve for the development of the indigenous small longline fishing vessels. Any vessel 50 feet or larger, are restricted from fishing in this LVPA zone. Recently in 2014, the local large longline fishing vessels (50> ft.) asked the Council to reconsider the LVPA and reduce it from 50 to 12 nm around the islands. They claimed the economic hardship they were experiencing because of the cost of fuel and other expenses for their operation going up while the catch rate was decreasing. There were strong debates between the small vessel owners verses large longline fishing vessels owners. Even the sports fishing organizations voiced their disagreement with the reduction of the LVPA. After several public hearing, the Council decided to reduce the LVPA to 12 nm for a period of 12 months so data can be collected and evaluate to justify the hardship of the large longline fishing vessels. This emergency action is now in place; however, the matter is contested by the American Samoa Government.

NEFMC Monkfish Secretarial Emergency Action to Eliminate Monkfish Possession Limits in the Northern Fishery Management Area During Fishing Year 2013

The Secretary finds that emergency action, under the authority of the MSA, is necessary to increase monkfish landings from the NFMA to help mitigate the substantial adverse economic and social impacts associated with substantial reductions to several groundfish ACLs during FY 2013. This is based on recent updates to groundfish stock assessments that would likely result in substantial adverse economic impacts to the groundfish fishery and associated communities that can be, at least in part, mitigated by increasing monkfish landings during FY 2013. This Environmental Assessment (EA) analyzes the

environmental impacts of an emergency action that proposes to eliminate monkfish possession limits for vessels issued both a Federal limited access NE multispecies and monkfish permit (i.e., vessels issued a Federal limited access monkfish Category C or D permit) while fishing under a monkfish and/or groundfish DAS in the NFMA during FY 2013. This EA compares alternatives, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), to quickly implement measures that would help mitigate adverse economic impacts in the groundfish fishery.

Federal Emergency Management Agency)
https://www.fema.gov/national-planning-frameworks)

The Frameworks describe how the whole community works together to achieve the National Preparedness Goal. There is one Framework for each of the five mission areas, Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery. The intended audience includes: individuals, families, communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal governments. The National Planning Frameworks, one for each preparedness mission area, describe how the whole community works together to achieve the National Preparedness Goal. The Goal is: "A secure and resilient nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk." FEMA and its partners released the updated National Planning Frameworks for each mission area on June 16, 2016.